

TAKE NOTICE!

The Tribune is the only Anti-Leocompton paper published in Seneca county. Show it to your neighbors and get them to subscribe. Price \$1.50 per annum in advance. Great inducements offered for getting up clubs.

The Crittenden Amendment as it Passed the House.

The amendments of Mr. Crittenden to the Kansas bill, offered in the Senate, differs essentially from that which subsequently passed the House. It provided for the admission of Kansas into the Union, temporarily, under the Leocompton constitution, and afterwards for a submission of said constitution to the people. This the Republicans and some of the Anti-Leocompton Democrats in the House could not endorse, without a sacrifice of principle. Believing that the Leocompton Constitution was a fraud, from beginning to end, they could not consent to make it the organic law of the state, even for a single hour. Hence the substitute, as reported in the House by Mr. Montgomery of Pa., is amended, so as to obviate this objection. It provides for the admission of Kansas into the Union, as a state, without reference to any constitution, and then goes on to state, that "inasmuch as it is greatly disputed, whether the Constitution, formed at Leocompton and now pending before Congress, was fairly made or expresses the will of the people, it shall be submitted to a vote &c. The following is the principal section of the bill as it stands amended by the House:

Be it enacted, &c., That the State of Kansas be and is hereby admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, but, inasmuch as it is greatly disputed whether the Constitution formed at Leocompton and now pending before Congress, was fairly made, or expresses the will of the people of Kansas, this admission of her into the Union as a State is hereby declared to be upon this fundamental condition precedent, namely, that the said constitutional instrument shall be first submitted to a vote of the people of Kansas, and assented to by them, or a majority of the voters, at an election to be held for the purpose; and, as soon as such assent shall be given and duly made known to the President of the United States, he shall announce the same by proclamation, and thereafter, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of the said State of Kansas, into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, shall be complete and absolute. At the said election the voting shall be by ballot, and by indorsement on his ballot, as each voter may please, "for the Constitution," or "against the Constitution." Should the said Constitution be rejected at the said election by a majority of votes being cast against it, then, and in that event, the inhabitants of said Territory are hereby authorized and empowered to form for themselves a Constitution and State Government by the name of the State of Kansas, preparatory to its admission into the Union, according to the Federal Constitution, and to that end may elect delegates to a convention as hereinafter provided.

This, it seems to us, is a fair and honorable way of settling this vexed question, and no honest Anti-Leocompton man, of any party, can object to it. Those Democrats at the North, who stand on the record against this amendment, will have a settlement to make with their constituents.

Leocompton Laid Out in the House.

On Thursday of last week, the finishing stroke was administered to Leocompton in the House and it is now considered dead, dead, DEAD, as the Langman would say. The Senate having refused to concur, the question was on adhering to or receding from the former vote. Mr. Montgomery moved that the House adhere and ordered the previous question. Mr. Maynard of Tenn. moved, as an amendment, that the House recede which motion was declared out of order. After considerable gerrymandering, by Hall of Ohio and English of Indiana, who were evidently getting nervous, the main question was put, which resulted Yeas 119 Nays 111. The vote was the same as that given in the Tribune last week, except that two members paired off. A motion was then made to reconsider, which motion was laid on the table, thus a factually clinching the nail and placing a quietus on Leocompton in the House. Hall and English came in at the eleventh hour and had their votes recorded, after the result was announced.

Adjournment of the Legislature.

The Ohio Legislature adjourned on Monday, to meet again next winter. This body has been in session 98 days, during which time they have done nothing but enact a few partisan measures and repeal the wholesome acts, which they found upon the statute. All the pledges of reform have been shamefully disregarded, the people's taxes have been increased and, to add to the outrage, we are to be afflicted with a similar dose next winter.

It is now confidently asserted that Secretary Floyd will accept a regiment of volunteers from Ohio, for the Utah War.

Death of Thomas H. Benton.

This distinguished statesman is no more. He died at his residence in Washington City, on Saturday morning, the 10th inst., of internal cancer, at the mature age of 74 years. Few men have occupied a more conspicuous place in the political history of our country than Thomas H. Benton. He was chosen U. S. Senator from Missouri in 1820, which honorable position he filled during a period of thirty consecutive years. He was a confederate of Clay, Webster and Calhoun during their Senatorial career. The closing years of his life were devoted, almost exclusively, to literary labors and he was engaged, almost up to the hour of his death, in dictating the last chapters of his "Abridgement of the Congressional Debates," which he has brought up to 1850. His "Thirty Years View" is also a book of extensive circulation and merit. Col. Benton has of late years advocated anti-slavery principles. He opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and has written an able refutation of the Dred Scott Decision. Just before his death, he expressed hearty satisfaction at the defeat of Leocompton in the House. Peace to his ashes.

The Advertiser and Leocompton.

The Seneca Advertiser of last week contains the following remarkable language, with reference to the Crittenden amendment, as it passed the House:

"This amendment should be satisfactory to Leocompton and Anti-Leocompton Democrats. It admits Kansas as a State with the Leocompton Constitution, and provides for the self-government of the people."

Now it happens to be the fact, that "this amendment" does not "admit Kansas as a State, under the Leocompton Constitution" or any other. If it did, we, together with every other Republican at the North, would be uncompromisingly opposed to it. The difference therefore between the Editor of the Advertiser and ourselves is this: He is in favor of the "amendment," because, as he says, it admits Kansas with the Leocompton Constitution—we are in favor of it, because it admits Kansas without the Leocompton Constitution. Quite a difference truly!

The Leavenworth Constitution.

The Convention, recently chosen in Kansas for the purpose of framing a new Constitution, to be submitted to a vote of the people, closed their labors at Leavenworth on the 3d inst. The result of their labors is a Constitution, very similar to that of Ohio in its general features. It abolishes slavery entirely from the territory and provides that the question of universal suffrage shall be submitted to the people, at the first election. It is believed to be acceptable to a large majority of the people of Kansas, and, if it receives their official sanction at the polls, of which there is little doubt, there will be a chance of ascertaining how much the friends of Leocompton in Congress regard the will of the people.

The Deficiency Bill.

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill, to carry on the Utah war and meet other improvident expenditures of the Government, failed in the House, last week, by a decided vote, but was afterwards reconsidered and passed.

The Sandusky Register says,

that after the gale on the Lake had subsided on Monday, several silver crosses, together with pots, kettles and other antiquated relics, were found exposed on the shore near the R. R. They are supposed to have belonged to the French.

What, then, means this scheme

in the Democratic party about Kansas? Why are our ranks broken in the face of the foe?—Washington Union.

Because the Union and some others have departed from the principles of the party, the doctrines and pledges of the platform, and its teachings of last July. It then declared that if the Constitution was not submitted to the people it would be held fraudulent. We have our opinion of what made it change its position, and we want to see what that power is hidden behind the throne that dictates the abandonment of Democratic principles and pledges.—Ohio Statesman.

The Washington Union is very much afraid that a "sell" has been practiced upon the Republicans in Congress. It thinks that a few wild Democrats played a confidence operation upon them, and induced them to give up their doctrine in vote for the Montgomery amendment. If they have voted for a national Democratic measure, in supporting the Montgomery bill, why should the Union be troubled? We wish some "wild Democrats" would practice a "sell" on it, and by a "confidence operation" could once more induce its editors to support Democratic principles.—A.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, April 13.

SENATE.—The Senate, by yeas 30, nays 24, voted to insist on the disagreement of the House on the Kansas bill, and to appoint a Committee of Conference. Messrs. Green, Hunter and Seward were appointed said Committee.

The Senate, by yeas 23 to 17, postponed the bill for a telegraph to the army in Utah, till December the next.

Adjourned.

The project of the American wrecking company to raise the sunken ships at Sevastopol has proved a complete failure and the work has been abandoned.

The recent storm on the Lake caused considerable damage to the track of the Lake Shore R. R., near Sandusky and Port Clinton.

It is now confidently asserted that Secretary Floyd will accept a regiment of volunteers from Ohio, for the Utah War.

Columbus Correspondence.

COLUMBUS, O., April 9, 1859.

Ed. of Tribune.—Ere these lines will be perused by the readers of the Tribune, the General Assembly of the State of Ohio will be no more. The halls of the State Capitol, which for the last hundred days have resounded with the busy hum of the people's Representatives, from the eighty-eight counties of our noble State, will be silent. The next winter will come, bringing with it these same misrepresentatives and then "the places which know them now, will know them no more forever."

"They have been weighed in the balance and found wanting." The pledges, which rang so clearly from their lips on the hustings, have been disregarded.—For a promised sixty days session, they have given the people a hundred days, and voted an adjourned session for the next winter, which will of course occupy another hundred. For an Independent Treasury system, they have produced an abortion.

Letting I dare not, wait upon I would.

The passage of this miserable subterfuge called a "Sub-Treasury Act," takes from the people over a million dollars of undoubted securities, which existed under the "Bank Depository System," leaving the four million dollars, which the Treasurer handles annually, his official bond of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It also locks up in the State and County Treasuries over eight million dollars, which cannot be taken out except to pay State and County dues. Under the former system, this amount came into the public Treasuries, but passed out again, giving life and vigor to the channels of trade, until immediate necessity called it back again to cancel public dues. Thus the people did not suffer from the withdrawal of this large amount of capital.—The money, which paid their taxes one day, was coursing through the channels of trade the next. Under the workings of this law, the tax-payers of Ohio will be compelled to pay their taxes in coin.—This cannot be avoided. I state as reasons:

Firstly.—There is not sufficient paper money of our State, by over four million dollars, to pay our State and County taxes.

Secondly.—No public Treasurer will receive for taxes paper money, when he is compelled to lock the same up in his vaults for six or nine months, at his own risk, as regards the failure of the Banks upon which he thus holds paper.

The greed of the majority in the General Assembly for the official emolument, argues the keenest hunger. Indeed I may say it borders upon starvation. No dog ever clung to a meatless bone with more tenacity, than did the majority to their plans for ousting Republican officials.—But alas,

"The best laid plans of men and mice, Gaug oft a-glee."

The re-organization of the Benevolent Institutions was postponed until January, 1859, as also the State Library to the same date, and the State House. They were forced to content themselves with the Ohio Penitentiary and half the Public Works.

But little could be expected of a Legislature, which adopted and enforced the "gag" upon the date of its organization, and which began their deliberations by proposing a series of repeals of the wholesome laws of the previous Legislature.

WEBSTER.

A Young Girl in a Trance Forty-eight Hours.

About 10 o'clock last Thursday night, a young girl named Isabella, Ellison, residing in Washington street, Poughkeepsie, while at the altar of a Methodist church in that city, suddenly lifted up her hands and fell backwards, apparently dead. Several persons immediately ran to her assistance and raised her when they discovered that her eyes were glazed and her features pale as marble, her lips colorless, and her feet and hands cold as those of a corpse. It was shortly discovered that she yet breathed, when she was conveyed to her residence, the preacher saying that she was in a trance, and when a member advised that medical assistance should be procured, he objected, saying, "The Lord has placed her in this mysterious state, and he will, at his own time, raise her to testify to his goodness."

She remained in this state until Saturday evening excepting, a slight movement which occurred on Friday afternoon when she lifted up her hand, and made three or four efforts to clutch something, when the arm fell back over the headboard of the bed. Two or three of the women who were in the house at the time attempted to replace the arm upon the bed but were unable to bend or move it. On Saturday evening, a number of her friends were in the house singing her favorite hymn, when she suddenly lifted up her head, crying out "glory, hallelujah!" She then turned to one of her friends, and calling her by name, said "Repeat, repeat. Oh if you had seen what I have, you would not live another moment in your sins, but would pray to God to have mercy upon you; I have been in heaven; it is lit up with the glory of God, and around the throne were thousands of angels, singing sweetly the praises of the King of Heaven. By and by Jesus came past, and spoke to me. I also saw the great gulf, but could scarcely see the bottom of it." On Friday night a number of persons visited the house, and remained singing and praying until daylight. The young woman was very weak when she woke out of the trance, but was stronger yesterday morning, and attended church. This case has caused considerable excitement in Poughkeepsie.—N. Y. Chamberlain.

The Cincinnati Gazette announces the sudden death, from paralysis, on Friday last, of John Kilgour, President of the Little Miami R. R.

The Senate Committee on Territories, through their chairman, Mr. Douglass, have reported a bill for the organization of the Territory of Arizona.

LECOMPTON AGAIN DEFEATED.

THE OPPOSITION COLUMN UNBROKEN.

The Last Nail Driven Home and clinched.

Vote to Adhere, 119 Yeas, 111 Nays.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—House.—Mr. Washburne, (Ill.) moved to lay on the table the Deficiency Appropriation Bill, which was negatived—yeas 43, nays 143.

The question was then ordered on the question pending at the adjournment yesterday, namely, to recommit the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means with instructions to report in separate bills, the items for deficiency under each head for the expenditures for service during the present fiscal year, and in another bill, all appropriations designed for the next fiscal year; and also with instructions to inquire what further legislation is necessary to restore to Congress an efficient control over the expenses of the government.

The motion was decided in the negative. Yeas 101; nays 119.

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL REJECTED.

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill was rejected. Yeas 106; nays 124.

MONTGOMERY'S SUBSTITUTE ADOPTED.

On motion of Montgomery, (Pa.) the House proceeded to the consideration of the Kansas bill.

Mr. Montgomery moved that the House adhere to its amendment.

Mr. Boocker, (Va.) asked whether, if this motion was agreed to, all chance of settlement would be cut off.

The speaker said he would decide the question when a contingency arises.

Mr. Grow, (Pa.) moved for the previous question.

Mr. Seward, (Ga.) moved to recede from the amendment.

Mr. English, (Ind.) appealed to Montgomery to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Montgomery said that it would afford him much pleasure to comply with a request of the gentleman from Indiana, but he could not consent to withdraw his motion.

Much confusion prevailed; various questions were asked regarding the effect of the vote.

The House then proceeded to vote on the motion to adhere to its amendment.

The motion was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 119; nays 111.

The vote on this motion was the same as that on the adoption of the bill as amended a week ago, with the exception that Mr. Marshall and Mr. Bowie paired off.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The Sub-Treasury Bill as it passed the Senate.

The following is a synopsis of the Sub-Treasury bill substituted for that of Mr. Hatch:

The rooms assigned to the Treasurer of State in the State House shall be the Treasury; and this shall be the sole place of keeping the moneys of the State.

In like manner the office of the County Treasurer shall be the sole place of keeping all moneys in custody of the County Treasurer, whether of the State, County, or Township, till drawn out according to law.

County Treasurers are required to keep all moneys in the safes and vaults of their office and not loan, use or deposit with banks or elsewhere.

A Comptroller shall be appointed, who shall supervise the Treasury in all respects.

All payments of money must be on the draft of the Comptroller, who shall make weekly reports to the Auditor, of which record must be kept.

All drafts of money from the Treasury, except payments under appropriations, must be made to the Auditor, and countersigned by the Comptroller.

The Auditor of State shall every three months, and oftener if he see fit, settle with the Treasurer and compare their accounts, and ascertain, by count and inspection, the amount and condition of the funds, securities, etc. in the Treasury, and report the result of said examination to the Governor.

All local receivers of State money, such as central collectors, etc. must deposit in the most convenient County Treasury.

At any time when deemed necessary, either branch of the Legislature may make a joint or separate examination into the condition of the Treasury, without previous notice.

The County Auditor and Commissioners shall examine the County Treasurers once in three months, and the Probate Judge shall once in six months appoint a competent person, without any previous notice to the Treasurer, who shall make a thorough examination of the Books, etc., and count the money and vouchers of the Treasurer and report the result.

All payments from the State and County Treasuries are required to be made in specie, as follows. On and after.

State Tr. County Tr.

July 4, 1858, sums over \$20 \$ 5

1859, 50 10

1860, 100 20

1861, 200 30

1862, 300 50

1863, 400 100

1864, 500 200

1865, all sums. all sums.

The last section provides for the punishment of embezzlement, &c. It makes no requirement of specie payments into the Treasurer's.—O. S. Journal.

Banking House of W. C. Redges & Co., will pay such rate of interest on money deposited a specified time, as may be agreed upon by the parties.

We pay the usual rates of interest on deposits subject to withdrawal on demand.

JOSIAH HEDGES, A. C. BALDWIN, W. C. REDGES.

The papers announce an immense freshet on the lower Mississippi.—In some places the levees have given way and whole counties have been inundated, causing great destruction of life and property.

The Legislature has done nothing to relieve the holders of bills on the Seneca County Bank.

The Funeral of Professor Hudson—Affecting Scene at Oberlin.

[Correspondence of the Cleveland Herald.]

OBERLIN, COLUING, April 5.

On Tuesday last, a young man connected with the preparatory Department of our Institution, fell dead, almost while he was in the act of ball-playing. The event caused great excitement and solemnity among us. It was in every thought and upon every tongue. And alas! before this feeling began to ebb, its current was a thousand fold quickened by the terrible intelligence brought by the mail on Friday morning, that Prof. Hudson was killed! You can imagine, better than I can describe, the horror which this intelligence, speed like a thunder-bolt through our place. Classes passed in their recitations as if stunned. Business was forgotten, and our streets swarmed with crowds eagerly asking for the sad details.

The reports brought in a letter from Mr. Brown, of the Ohio Farmer, and in the daily papers, were too definite to admit of doubt; and when a delegation of the faculty left for Cleveland to learn the truth of the sorrowful tidings, few doubted that they would bring back "no sure evidence in confirmation of it. And so they did. At midnight, the wall of the engine, long drawn and mournful as a dirge, and heard by almost every ear in the community, for anxious excitement forbade sleep, heralded a funeral company, and presently one of our happiest homes received under its roof the mangled remains of him who, only the day before, was its head and glory.

On Saturday all institution exercises were suspended, and twice during the day the great church received a multitude of pupils and citizens who came together to acknowledge God's hand and bow in penitence before him. Never before had I seen a place so wrought upon, so penetrated and permeated with the spirit of an event, as ours was on that day of sadness.

The funeral services were held yesterday at 10 o'clock, A. M. The body was borne to the church by bearers taken from Prof. Hudson's classes, and followed by the family and immediate friends of the family. At the church, an hour before the arrival of the cortege, an immense throng was in waiting. The crowd was, for size, like that which gathers on the commencement day, but there were none of the pumps and gaudies of a festive occasion now—all was solemn and reverent to the last degree.

So was our dead buried. Honor to the good name now joined with that of saints on high. Few truer men live—few men whose earnest faith pressed the walks of busy life give such promise of lasting usefulness as his honorable youth and his noble prime foretold. Endowed with shining talents, skilled in letters, expert in oratory, vigorous in person, in all respects executive, well furnished with the elements of character, and formed by his own iron purpose and devout faith into a religious state which gave to God and man their due, he was such an one as the world cannot afford to lose.—Long will it be before his now vacant place here will be truly filled.

Your readers will be glad to know that the family of Prof. Hudson is left in comfortable circumstances, and what is better still, that the consolation of Divine Grace sustain all its members in their sore affliction.

It may not be amiss for me to say that at the regular meeting of the faculty held on Tuesday last, forty-eight hours before the decease of Prof. Hudson, he opened the meeting, by telling his turn so to do, with prayer, and that his colleagues remember with interest the fact that his first words, solemnly spoken, were "Truly, Lord, in life we are in the midst of death." Ah! thrice the sun had not set, before he found that he then spoke with prophecy.

The Flood in the Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—The river continues very high, and has run over the levees in several places on this side near the city, but all have been repaired. On the opposite side, the water is overflowing the plantations.

Other crevasses are reported above, doing much damage.

A heavy rain fell yesterday, completely flooding the streets in this city for two hours—wind high.

RECORD DISPATCH.

The river at Vicksburg is stationary and has commenced falling above. Several levees have broken below that point, destroying property to an immense amount.

The crevasse opposite the city is doing great damage to the plantations.

The city is now considered safe.

We regret to learn by last evening's Plain Dealer, that a serious accident occurred to J. W. Gray, Esq., editor and proprietor of that paper, which resulted in the loss of an eye. Early Thursday evening Mr. Gray's little son was amusing himself by exploding percussion caps on a toy gun, when about one-third of a cap struck Mr. Gray, who happened to be standing about five feet distant, entering the right eye, a very little to the right, and below the center of the pupil, passing entirely through the cornea, giving a free discharge to the aqueous humor, and lodging in the anterior chamber of the eye.—San. Reg.

10th.

Funeral Ceremonies of Col. Benton.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The funeral services over the remains of Mr. Benton were attended by the President and his Cabinet, Foreign Ministers, and the members of both houses of Congress. His remains were placed on the cars for transmission to St. Louis.

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE.

St. Louis, April 12.—The Republican learns that on the 27th ult., a hurricane passed over the town of Bentonville, Arkansas, blowing down nearly every house in the place; killing twenty-five persons and wounding a great number of others.

CHICAGO ELECTION.—The election at Chicago on Monday last, was a Republican triumph. Not a solitary Democrat was chosen in either of the towns or wards, and the victors elected their candidates by average majorities of six or seven hundred.

To the Friends of Religion and the Citizens of Tiffin and Vicinity.

The Committee appointed by the Union Prayer-meeting of the City to address you, respectfully present the following

APPEAL.

The spirit of God is graciously moving the hearts of men to think seriously upon the things which belong to their peace. From all parts of the land, four out of five by no means an exception, we have cheering accounts of a general awakening on the great and all important subject of religion. Thousands are flocking at all hours of the day to the places of prayer. Denominational distinctions are for the time forgotten, while all hearts are absorbed in the one great object of the conversion of souls. Such a spirit of inquiry is abroad as has probably never before been witnessed within our borders. A feeling of deep, earnest seriousness is plainly perceptible. The work is evidently of God. The question arises, has Tiffin no interest in securing the benefits of this great work of grace?

1. PROFESSORS OF RELIGION.—Will you not unite your prayers with ours for the out-pouring of the Holy Spirit in our midst? Will you not attend our meetings for prayer, and co-operate in seeking the blessing of God upon yourself, your fellow-citizens, and the world at large?—Shall the cause of Christ in our city be retarded through the indifference or lukewarmness of any one of those who profess to be His disciples? If we would escape the "woe" of those who are at "ease in Zion," and the curse of them who come not up to the help of the Lord, let us give ourselves for the work and enter heartily as laborers in the vineyard of the Lord. This is no time to be idle. A great work is to be done—a work that might

"Fill an angel's heart, And fill a Saviour's hands."

2. NON-PROFESSORS OF RELIGION.—To you also we appeal. We would affectionately and earnestly urge you to attend the daily prayer-meeting. You have the same great interests at stake that Christians have; and as immortal beings, whose existence terminates not at death, we entreat you to consider in this day of the Lord's manifested grace, your obligations to Him, to yourselves, and to the world. Think of the religious interests of our city. Intercourse which involve, for time and eternity, will be of those dearer to you—your wives and husbands, your sons and daughters—your brothers, sisters and friends. Will you not in view of these great interests, first consecrate yourselves to God, and then unite your efforts with ours, to reclaim the wayward and wandering from the paths of sin and death? Surely it is time that we should lay aside indifference and worldliness, and think seriously and prayerfully of the relations we sustain to eternity, and prepare ourselves for them. Let us remember that man is not made for this world alone. God is calling us now to repentance, and to do it while we have an opportunity. It is dangerous to trifle with the forbearance and patience of God.

We urge then upon all, immediate attention to this momentous subject. We would urge it for your own sakes—for the sake of your families—for the sake of perishing souls around you—for the Church's sake—for Christ's sake. We call upon men of all conditions, pursuits, and professions to rally to the place of prayer, to plead mightily with God, lest he visit us in his wrath, and we go down to perdition. Let our earnest supplications go up as the voice of one man, for the blessing of our Heavenly Father upon our whole community. Let us give from our secular pursuits, at least one hour each day, to this work. And in answer to our united prayer, may the blessing of God come upon all our people.

COMMITTEE.

NOTICE.—A daily UNION PRAYER-MEETING is held in the Methodist E. Church, commencing at eight o'clock A. M. and closing precisely at nine.

Col. Benton's Advice to Buchanan.

WASHINGTON, April 13th.—The Union says that the President had a protracted interview with Mr. Benton, on Friday night, and the latter afterwards expressed his exceeding gratification at the visit.

Mr. Benton spoke of his extreme solicitude for the condition of public affairs, and his painful sense of the imminent dangers which threaten the country.

He exhorted the President to rely on the Divine support, and not upon that of man, who would deceive him.

Important from Mexico.—Defeat of the Government Forces.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—The steamer Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, is coming up the river. She brings important news from Mexico. Gen. Osorio took the City of Gaudalaxara, capturing the entire government force under Juarez. Juarez and his officers were permitted to leave the country. Osorio was on his way back to the City of Mexico and would probably be declared President. Vera Cruz still holds out for the constitutionalists. Tampico was besieged by Garga.

HOW THE DEFICIENCY BILL WAS CARRIED THROUGH.—A Washington letter writer says:

The passage of the Deficiency bill was achieved by a liberal use of inducements as to the acceptance of new regiments. Kentucky gave several votes on this consideration, and Ohio two or three. I think the vote to-day nearly settles the proposition that the Ohio and Kentucky regiments will be accepted. The Administration feels greatly relieved and elated.

TOLEDO ELECTION.—A Citizen's ticket and Democratic were run, and the result is considerably mixed. The Democrats lost the Treasurer and one Constable, and elected the Marshal, City Solicitor and three Constables by about 100 majority. Only one Leocompton chosen.

Rhode Island Election.

PROVIDENCE, April 7.—The American-Republicans have elected their entire ticket for